

THESE CELEBRITIES WHO HAVE SLEPT IN PRISON CELLS

To Prison Went the Present French Minister of War, Picquart, to Prove the Innocence of Dreyfus, Whose Prison Life Was a Veritable Torment—Maxim Gorky Planned Two of His Strongest Dramas While a Prisoner of the Czar—The First President of Cuba Once Slept in a Spanish Dungeon.

By JOHN S. HARWOOD.

Imprisonment frequently has brought blessings to mankind as well as suffering, misery, and death. And to some of those who have experienced its ordeal it has given fame that might otherwise have been unattained. In a cell Bunyan created "Pilgrim's Progress"; De Foe called Robinson Crusoe and his man Friday into being; Cervantes conceived "Don Quixote"; and Tasso wrote many of his immortal epics.

Nor are these fruits of the prison to be found only in times medieval. There are many men living to-day, or who have died only recently, who owe much of the luster of their names to the reflections of involuntary solitude.

Francis Kossuth, the Hungarian statesman, who again has become prominent because of the dual empire's new racial problems, growing out of its spectacular acquisition of Bosnia and Herzegovina, obtained his earliest inspiration, as did his famous father before him, in the seclusion of a dungeon.

When only eight, in the year 1830, after the downfall of his father and the defeat of the cause of Hungarian independence, the younger Kossuth was taken prisoner and consigned to a cell in the fortress at Presburg. Though only a child, the ordeal made a lifelong impression upon his mind, and awakened his love of country far more than all the fiery words of his father hitherto had done.

While at Presburg, the son of the patriot was put to a test which proved there was true Kossuth blood in his veins. A handkerchief which was discovered plucked over his heart, proved to be nothing more than a miniature Hungarian flag. He was seized forthwith and dragged into the presence of the Austrian commander, who threatened:

"The boy must tear the flag to tatters or be torn into as small bits himself."

Young Kossuth, with his hand to his heart, opened the bosom of his shirt, and repined the cloth over his heart.

"Take him back," muttered the commander. "I only wish he was my boy."

Rises to Leadership Slowly.

Francis Kossuth did not rise to leadership in the fight for his country with the swiftness, vigor, and overwhelming enthusiasm of his father. Being less of an idealist, he hesitated before determining which was the more practical course to follow. Accordingly he did not appear in Hungarian politics until long after his exile from the Presburg prison, his life in Asia Minor with his father, his years of education in England, his life as a civil engineer in Italy, from which he at last returned to his native Hungary.

His father's death in 1834, when he brought back the remains of the famous patriot, in accordance with the edict of his countrymen.

First a member of Parliament, later the leader of the party of independence, Francis Kossuth rose rapidly in influence and popularity. When the Hungarian Parliament resisted encroachments upon its constitutional rights, he was able to head the coal-seed parties that formed the majority of the house. There is a diversity of opinion, however, as to whether the son has taken the place of the father in the hearts of the people. Some say his political sagacity is greater; others, that he is lacking in depth, and affected, regarding himself as an aristocrat of the English lord type.

Although often blamed for conceding too much in his negotiations with the ministerial party, he has persevered successfully in many of his efforts to obtain what the people have demanded. For example, he managed to secure the repeal of the law which forbade the use of the Hungarian language in the courts, and secured Emperor Francis Joseph to firmly that the latter was compelled to abandon his purpose.

The younger Kossuth frequently has said that the goal of his ambition is the absolute independence of Hungary, but that this can be realized only by peaceful and legal means. Agitation and insurrection, he says, would only endanger Hungarian liberties and postpone indefinitely the day of Hungarian emancipation.

A Dusky Queen a Prisoner.

Even in the imprisonment of the dusky Lithuanian, who again has returned to Washington to press her claims against the United States, there were borne certain fruits of fame, which the Hawaiian ex-Queen has treasured greatly. During the few months that she was in prison she composed a number of songs, one of which is sung by her supporters as the national anthem.

At the time of her incarceration, however, "Queen Lili" as the last of the Hawaiian rulers was known by her American-born subjects, regarded her plight as infamous. Indeed, it was a striking contrast to her former grandeur. On being proclaimed queen on January 29, 1891, upon the death of King Kalakaua, her brother, in San Francisco, she sought still further to increase the splendor of her court. Her brother, after he had around the world in 1881, had decided that the little one-story coral abode where he and his predecessors hitherto had ruled contentedly was too humble, even for a sovereign of only 38,000 people. A new palace, he blossomed out in a brand-new \$200,000 palace.

"Queen Lili" however, had lived too long at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco, and carried back from New York too many bargains from New York shops, to be satisfied even with the luxuries which King Kalakaua imported. Aspiring to more power and revenue, she attempted at last to abolish the constitution. Her own downfall was the result, being forced from the throne on January 30, 1893, when a provisional government was set up, and annexation to the United States proposed.

Forced to Go to Prison.

Under the extreme penalty of a \$500 fine, and five years' hard labor, this too ambitious woman was compelled to exchange her palace for a prison, where she was not at first permitted to have even a scrap of paper to write on. But there was no peace within the four walls of the place until writing materials were supplied; and so they were.

All her imperial demands for musical instruments, however, proved unavailing. The Queen even begged by one Irish guard that her playing might make the prison too popular. Accordingly, she spent her time humming the melodies that came into her head, jotting down her compositions upon paper as fast as she composed them.

Not only are the songs of the ex-Queen to be heard in the land where she once ruled. There are regions in the United States where they long have been popular airs, for the reason that many of the inhabitants came from the Hawaiian Islands as converts of Mormon missionaries. When "Queen Lili" accepted the invitation to visit Salt Lake City in 1894, the bands in welcome played her own compositions.

If "Queen Lili" melodies might only persuade the United States Congress to give back the million acres of Crown lands she would find herself enriched to the tune of \$20,000,000. On her dethronement the land was appropriated by the provisional government, which later turned it over to the United States. Although she has a small private fortune she always has insisted that she should get back her own Crown lands, or an allowance equal to their old revenue. Once the Hawaiian legislature voted to give her \$250,000, but Gov. Dole vetoed the bill. To-day she is asking Congress for a bequest of \$300,000 to support her in her old age.

When Lady Cook Was a Prisoner.

Two other women who have spent time in prison for political reasons, though under far different circumstances, and who have again been brought to public attention by the recent suffragette outburst in New York City, are Mrs. Virginia Clafin Woodhull Maffin and her sister, Lady Frances Cook.

Last October a number of women, including Lady Cook, besieged a registration place in New York with the demand that the polls be permitted to open. Finally the police had to be summoned to quiet the excitement. As the women withdrew Lady Cook exclaimed:

"Let it at least be thought that they do not dare arrest us, as they did when my sister and I, more than thirty years ago, tried to vote at a booth only a few doors from here."

It was in 1874 that Victoria and Tennessee, the two daughters of Rufus Clafin, of Homer, Ohio, were carried off in a patrol wagon and thrown into Ludlow street jail, because they insisted upon casting the ballot. In the 1872 campaign for President on the ticket of the woman's suffrage ticket. Both sisters were determined to vote, and so vigorously did they fight for their alleged rights at the polls that they were arrested by John A. Shields, United States commissioner, and held in \$3,000 each.

In Ludlow street jail the two women were confined until the newspapers began to call it a disgraceful case, and demanded that the sisters either be tried upon some stated charge, or the authorities cease from arresting them every time they made speeches, committing them until bailed out and re-arrested. When the women were released, they were again arrested, and this time they were held in the Ludlow street jail, which would then be set free.

Refuse Offer of Bond.

Tennessee and her sister, Victoria, refused the offer of the strange bondsman, and hardly had they started to return to



PRINCE KROPOTKIN.

Ludlow street jail when a bailiff of the Jefferson Market Court stepped forward and announced he had a warrant for their arrest.

It has been the contention of the Clafin sisters that women of the United States already have the suffrage, under the Constitution. Accordingly, it is the duty of the women to compel men to grant them the exercise of their rights. In 1870, when the movement began to attract public notice, Victoria Clafin, who then was a citizen of New York, and her sister, Tennessee, and exhorting the cause such distinguished women as Susan B. Anthony, Isabella Beecher Hooker, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

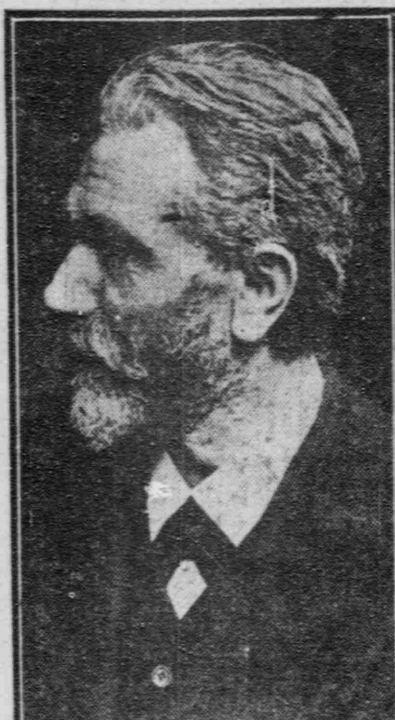
In other ways than in politics these two unusual women have shown their desire to fill the sphere of men. Before their imprisonment they had started New York by opening a brokerage and banking house in Wall street, known as Woodhull, Clafin & Co. Dr. Woodhull, Victoria's first husband, the sisters also studied law in their father's office, and for five years they kept the press on the subject by plunging in the stock market, starting lawsuits, and exhorting the fellow-women from the campaign platform to seize the ballot. Later they retired to England, where both married.

Victoria to John Edgell Martin, and Tennessee to Sir Francis Cook. Both are widows and wealthy. Zula Maud Woodhull, daughter of Victoria by her first marriage, has taken up her mother's work, and besides actively campaigning for the cause of woman's suffrage, she finds time to write scientific books and psychological dramas.

Bebel and Kropotkin ex-Prisoners.

The prison often has been called upon to check the tide of socialism; but thus far it has appeared only to strengthen the convictions of socialist leaders. This has been particularly true of August Bebel and Peter Kropotkin, who originally were Conservatives.

Bebel, unlike the prince, however, was cast upon his own resources early in life.



AUGUST BEBEL.

Born in Cologne on February 22, 1840, he lost his father when only two years old. After a short schooling he was apprenticed to a turner and wood carver, and at the age of twenty-two he threw his knapsack over his shoulder and tramped the roads of Germany in search of work. When twenty-four he opened a little shop of his own in Leipzig.

These were the days when the workingmen of Germany were organizing under the banner of the Social-Democratic party. Bebel converted to its principles and entered the movement with such vigor that within only a year he became a recognized leader.

But it was not until prison gates had shut him away from the world that Bebel found opportunity to obtain that high degree of intellectual training which has made him such a power in the Reichstag. He calls his fifty-seven months in imprisonment his university career. This period afforded him his first chance to study in peace and quiet. He learned to speak English, and gained a much wider knowledge of literature and history from Liebnicht, the founder of the Social-Democratic party, who was a fellow-prisoner. Liebnicht was a man of unusual education, a man of the universities.

Takes Woman's Side in Book.

Behind prison bars Bebel planned his first and most successful book, "Die Frau," in which the writer takes woman's side in dealing with the industrial conditions in which the woman of to-day has been forced to live. This work has gone through twenty-five German editions, besides being translated into fifteen other languages. Bebel is a strong advocate of equal suffrage and equal legal rights, as a citizen, of woman, and his opinions are gaining ground in the fatherland. He was a bitter enemy of Bismarck, and led the Socialists of the Reichstag in refusing to send congratulations to the "man of blood and iron" on the eightieth birthday of the former chancellor. Bebel recently has called Emperor William insane for giving the secrets of the German war office to the press.

Kropotkin was a Conservative by inheritance. His family had claims to the Russian throne which some say are as well founded as those of the Romanoffs.

In 1874, when Kropotkin was thirty-one, he was arrested and locked up in the dungeon of the historic St. Peter and St. Paul. Although for a time it was feared by his friends that the confinement would kill him, because of his poor health, his three years' incarceration in fact proved a boon to his mental self. During that time he was able to write several valuable



FRANCIS KOSSUTH.

principles and entered the movement with such vigor that within only a year he became a recognized leader.

But it was not until prison gates had shut him away from the world that Bebel found opportunity to obtain that high degree of intellectual training which has made him such a power in the Reichstag. He calls his fifty-seven months in imprisonment his university career. This period afforded him his first chance to study in peace and quiet. He learned to speak English, and gained a much wider knowledge of literature and history from Liebnicht, the founder of the Social-Democratic party, who was a fellow-prisoner. Liebnicht was a man of unusual education, a man of the universities.

Takes Woman's Side in Book.

Behind prison bars Bebel planned his first and most successful book, "Die Frau," in which the writer takes woman's side in dealing with the industrial conditions in which the woman of to-day has been forced to live. This work has gone through twenty-five German editions, besides being translated into fifteen other languages. Bebel is a strong advocate of equal suffrage and equal legal rights, as a citizen, of woman, and his opinions are gaining ground in the fatherland. He was a bitter enemy of Bismarck, and led the Socialists of the Reichstag in refusing to send congratulations to the "man of blood and iron" on the eightieth birthday of the former chancellor. Bebel recently has called Emperor William insane for giving the secrets of the German war office to the press.

Kropotkin was a Conservative by inheritance. His family had claims to the Russian throne which some say are as well founded as those of the Romanoffs.

In 1874, when Kropotkin was thirty-one, he was arrested and locked up in the dungeon of the historic St. Peter and St. Paul. Although for a time it was feared by his friends that the confinement would kill him, because of his poor health, his three years' incarceration in fact proved a boon to his mental self. During that time he was able to write several valuable

principles and entered the movement with such vigor that within only a year he became a recognized leader.

But it was not until prison gates had shut him away from the world that Bebel found opportunity to obtain that high degree of intellectual training which has made him such a power in the Reichstag. He calls his fifty-seven months in imprisonment his university career. This period afforded him his first chance to study in peace and quiet. He learned to speak English, and gained a much wider knowledge of literature and history from Liebnicht, the founder of the Social-Democratic party, who was a fellow-prisoner. Liebnicht was a man of unusual education, a man of the universities.

Takes Woman's Side in Book.

Behind prison bars Bebel planned his first and most successful book, "Die Frau," in which the writer takes woman's side in dealing with the industrial conditions in which the woman of to-day has been forced to live. This work has gone through twenty-five German editions, besides being translated into fifteen other languages. Bebel is a strong advocate of equal suffrage and equal legal rights, as a citizen, of woman, and his opinions are gaining ground in the fatherland. He was a bitter enemy of Bismarck, and led the Socialists of the Reichstag in refusing to send congratulations to the "man of blood and iron" on the eightieth birthday of the former chancellor. Bebel recently has called Emperor William insane for giving the secrets of the German war office to the press.

Kropotkin was a Conservative by inheritance. His family had claims to the Russian throne which some say are as well founded as those of the Romanoffs.

In 1874, when Kropotkin was thirty-one, he was arrested and locked up in the dungeon of the historic St. Peter and St. Paul. Although for a time it was feared by his friends that the confinement would kill him, because of his poor health, his three years' incarceration in fact proved a boon to his mental self. During that time he was able to write several valuable

principles and entered the movement with such vigor that within only a year he became a recognized leader.

But it was not until prison gates had shut him away from the world that Bebel found opportunity to obtain that high degree of intellectual training which has made him such a power in the Reichstag. He calls his fifty-seven months in imprisonment his university career. This period afforded him his first chance to study in peace and quiet. He learned to speak English, and gained a much wider knowledge of literature and history from Liebnicht, the founder of the Social-Democratic party, who was a fellow-prisoner. Liebnicht was a man of unusual education, a man of the universities.

Takes Woman's Side in Book.

Behind prison bars Bebel planned his first and most successful book, "Die Frau," in which the writer takes woman's side in dealing with the industrial conditions in which the woman of to-day has been forced to live. This work has gone through twenty-five German editions, besides being translated into fifteen other languages. Bebel is a strong advocate of equal suffrage and equal legal rights, as a citizen, of woman, and his opinions are gaining ground in the fatherland. He was a bitter enemy of Bismarck, and led the Socialists of the Reichstag in refusing to send congratulations to the "man of blood and iron" on the eightieth birthday of the former chancellor. Bebel recently has called Emperor William insane for giving the secrets of the German war office to the press.

Kropotkin was a Conservative by inheritance. His family had claims to the Russian throne which some say are as well founded as those of the Romanoffs.

In 1874, when Kropotkin was thirty-one, he was arrested and locked up in the dungeon of the historic St. Peter and St. Paul. Although for a time it was feared by his friends that the confinement would kill him, because of his poor health, his three years' incarceration in fact proved a boon to his mental self. During that time he was able to write several valuable

principles and entered the movement with such vigor that within only a year he became a recognized leader.

But it was not until prison gates had shut him away from the world that Bebel found opportunity to obtain that high degree of intellectual training which has made him such a power in the Reichstag. He calls his fifty-seven months in imprisonment his university career. This period afforded him his first chance to study in peace and quiet. He learned to speak English, and gained a much wider knowledge of literature and history from Liebnicht, the founder of the Social-Democratic party, who was a fellow-prisoner. Liebnicht was a man of unusual education, a man of the universities.

Takes Woman's Side in Book.

Behind prison bars Bebel planned his first and most successful book, "Die Frau," in which the writer takes woman's side in dealing with the industrial conditions in which the woman of to-day has been forced to live. This work has gone through twenty-five German editions, besides being translated into fifteen other languages. Bebel is a strong advocate of equal suffrage and equal legal rights, as a citizen, of woman, and his opinions are gaining ground in the fatherland. He was a bitter enemy of Bismarck, and led the Socialists of the Reichstag in refusing to send congratulations to the "man of blood and iron" on the eightieth birthday of the former chancellor. Bebel recently has called Emperor William insane for giving the secrets of the German war office to the press.

Kropotkin was a Conservative by inheritance. His family had claims to the Russian throne which some say are as well founded as those of the Romanoffs.

In 1874, when Kropotkin was thirty-one, he was arrested and locked up in the dungeon of the historic St. Peter and St. Paul. Although for a time it was feared by his friends that the confinement would kill him, because of his poor health, his three years' incarceration in fact proved a boon to his mental self. During that time he was able to write several valuable

principles and entered the movement with such vigor that within only a year he became a recognized leader.

But it was not until prison gates had shut him away from the world that Bebel found opportunity to obtain that high degree of intellectual training which has made him such a power in the Reichstag. He calls his fifty-seven months in imprisonment his university career. This period afforded him his first chance to study in peace and quiet. He learned to speak English, and gained a much wider knowledge of literature and history from Liebnicht, the founder of the Social-Democratic party, who was a fellow-prisoner. Liebnicht was a man of unusual education, a man of the universities.

Takes Woman's Side in Book.

Behind prison bars Bebel planned his first and most successful book, "Die Frau," in which the writer takes woman's side in dealing with the industrial conditions in which the woman of to-day has been forced to live. This work has gone through twenty-five German editions, besides being translated into fifteen other languages. Bebel is a strong advocate of equal suffrage and equal legal rights, as a citizen, of woman, and his opinions are gaining ground in the fatherland. He was a bitter enemy of Bismarck, and led the Socialists of the Reichstag in refusing to send congratulations to the "man of blood and iron" on the eightieth birthday of the former chancellor. Bebel recently has called Emperor William insane for giving the secrets of the German war office to the press.

Kropotkin was a Conservative by inheritance. His family had claims to the Russian throne which some say are as well founded as those of the Romanoffs.

In 1874, when Kropotkin was thirty-one, he was arrested and locked up in the dungeon of the historic St. Peter and St. Paul. Although for a time it was feared by his friends that the confinement would kill him, because of his poor health, his three years' incarceration in fact proved a boon to his mental self. During that time he was able to write several valuable

principles and entered the movement with such vigor that within only a year he became a recognized leader.

And, Like Bunyan and DeFoe of Old, Francis Kossuth, Prince Kropotkin, and August Bebel, Among Other Famous Men of To-day, Owe Much of Their Fame to Their Enforced Solitude—The Prison Experiences of Lady Cook and Her Sister, Once Constantly in the Public Eye as the Clafin Girls.

scientific articles for the Encyclopedia Britannica, in addition to two volumes on his glacial observations. So suddenly did the socialist prince depart from prison that he left behind the second volume of this work. It took him twenty years to get it back.

Kropotkin found that imprisonment greatly depressed him, because of lack of exercise. So he used the heavy stool of the cell for a ball, and would toss this from one hand to the other until fatigued. It was a most unusual sight, and by pacing back and forth 1,000 times each day he figured it out that he thus walked nearly five miles.

Escapes from Hospital.

In spite of his heroic efforts to remain well, the prince at last fell ill, and was ordered transferred to St. Nicholas Hospital. There he obtained leave to walk about as he pleased in the open courtyard. A sentinel kept watch but indifferently because the prisoner was supposed to be dying. One day a gate was left open for gangs of men to bring in the winter supply of wood. He got word to friends outside, who posted a carriage near, and when no one was watching he darted out, jumped into the carriage and escaped.

The discovery that Kropotkin was a Socialist was even more dramatic. After serving some time in Siberia, in investigating prison conditions for the governor, he was released, but his name was public indignation aroused that each time he was liberated promptly. Yet in these brief intervals within prison walls Gorky often found the inspiration for two of his strongest dramas.

Attempt on Dreyfus' Life.

The recent attempt to assassinate Albert Dreyfus recalls Devil's Island, where the victim of the most tragic army scandal of modern times was confined from 1895 to 1899. Imprisonment, however, brought to Dreyfus only gray hair and a premature feebleness of body. In the tropical climate of the Caribbean, under the deplorable influence of a guard almost as brutal as his, Dreyfus found little opportunity to do more than brood over the crimes committed against him.

When Dreyfus returned to Rennes in 1899 for a new trial he appeared like a man in a dream. He was white-haired, stooped shoulders, and broken in spirit. He was tried, convicted to six years' imprisonment, that the dignity of the court might be sustained, and immediately pardoned by President Loubet. On regaining something of his old self, Dreyfus joined with his friends in bringing about a third trial. The dignity of the court of cassation quashed the verdict, and the Senate and Chamber of Deputies promoted him to major.

Gen. Picquart, an army's head who was a prisoner because of his involvement in the Dreyfus scandal, has been made his present position of French minister of war to his prison experience. It was a year ago that he was released from prison, not shielded from the world, but by falsely accusing Dreyfus. So nobly did he bear up throughout this ordeal that he became recognized as one of the strong men which the French army needed. Clemenceau, becoming premier, recognized this, and made Picquart head of the department of war.

Charged with Forgery.

At the time the Dreyfus scandal broke, Picquart was a lieutenant colonel in charge of the secret intelligence bureau. He maintained that Dreyfus was innocent and Esterazy guilty. He was charged with forgery and looked up in the Cherche Midt Militaire. This was talk that Picquart might commit suicide, as did Col. Henry, a bitter anti-Dreyfusard, who had confessed that he had committed forgery to shield those guilty. Picquart had been accused of plotting to murder him, he sent a thrill through the courtroom as they led him out by exclaiming:

"I wish to declare that if I find in Cherche Midt the rope of Lacerd, Picard (a murdered police spy) or the razor of Col. Henry, it will be murder. I have no idea of committing suicide."

Picquart was released after 330 days' imprisonment, the German government having made public the fact that the "petit bleu," which it was alleged Picquart forged, was the handwriting of Col. Schenk, a German officer.

The French republic has derived benefit from the imprisonment of the Duke of Orleans. The duke also profited by the experience. His confinement at Clairvaux, a severe test of the strength of the royalist sentiment, it proved that the cause of monarchy in France was hopeless.

Duke Louis Philippe Robert of Orleans, who had been living in exile, decided in 1830 "to stir things up in France." He told his father that the time was ripe to renew their pretensions to the French throne. Accordingly, he went to a recruiting bureau in Paris, stated he was twenty-one, and asked to be permitted to enlist in the army. He was permitted to enlist, and a severe test of the strength of the royalist sentiment, it proved that the cause of monarchy in France was hopeless.

Duke Louis Philippe Robert of Orleans, who had been living in exile, decided in 1830 "to stir things up in France." He told his father that the time was ripe to renew their pretensions to the French throne. Accordingly, he went to a recruiting bureau in Paris, stated he was twenty-one, and asked to be permitted to enlist in the army. He was permitted to enlist, and a severe test of the strength of the royalist sentiment, it proved that the cause of monarchy in France was hopeless.

Duke Louis Philippe Robert of Orleans, who had been living in exile, decided in 1830 "to stir things up in France." He told his father that the time was ripe to renew their pretensions to the French throne. Accordingly, he went to a recruiting bureau in Paris, stated he was twenty-one, and asked to be permitted to enlist in the army. He was permitted to enlist, and a severe test of the strength of the royalist sentiment, it proved that the cause of monarchy in France was hopeless.

Duke Louis Philippe Robert of Orleans, who had been living in exile, decided in 1830 "to stir things up in France." He told his father that the time was ripe to renew their pretensions to the French throne. Accordingly, he went to a recruiting bureau in Paris, stated he was twenty-one, and asked to be permitted to enlist in the army. He was permitted to enlist, and a severe test of the strength of the royalist sentiment, it proved that the cause of monarchy in France was hopeless.

Duke Louis Philippe Robert of Orleans, who had been living in exile, decided in 1830 "to stir things up in France." He told his father that the time was ripe to renew their pretensions to the French throne. Accordingly, he went to a recruiting bureau in Paris, stated he was twenty-one, and asked to be permitted to enlist in the army. He was permitted to enlist, and a severe test of the strength of the royalist sentiment, it proved that the cause of monarchy in France was hopeless.

Duke Louis Philippe Robert of Orleans, who had been living in exile, decided in 1830 "to stir things up in France." He told his father that the time was ripe to renew their pretensions to the French throne. Accordingly, he went to a recruiting bureau in Paris, stated he was twenty-one, and asked to be permitted to enlist in the army. He was permitted to enlist, and a severe test of the strength of the royalist sentiment, it proved that the cause of monarchy in France was hopeless.

Duke Louis Philippe Robert of Orleans, who had been living in exile, decided in 1830 "to stir things up in France." He told his father that the time was ripe to renew their pretensions to the French throne. Accordingly, he went to a recruiting bureau in Paris, stated he was twenty-one, and asked to be permitted to enlist in the army. He was permitted to enlist, and a severe test of the strength of the royalist sentiment, it proved that the cause of monarchy in France was hopeless.

Duke Louis Philippe Robert of Orleans, who had been living in exile, decided in 1830 "to stir things up in France." He told his father that the time was ripe to renew their pretensions to the French throne. Accordingly, he went to a recruiting bureau in Paris, stated he was twenty-one, and asked to be permitted to enlist in the army. He was permitted to enlist, and a severe test of the strength of the royalist sentiment, it proved that the cause of monarchy in France was hopeless.

Duke Louis Philippe Robert of Orleans, who had been living in exile, decided in 1830 "to stir things up in France." He told his father that the time was ripe to renew their pretensions to the French throne. Accordingly, he went to a recruiting bureau in Paris, stated he was twenty-one, and asked to be permitted to enlist in the army. He was permitted to enlist, and a severe test of the strength of the royalist sentiment, it proved that the cause of monarchy in France was hopeless.

Duke Louis Philippe Robert of Orleans, who had been living in exile, decided in 1830 "to stir things up in France." He told his father that the time was ripe to renew their pretensions to the French throne. Accordingly, he went to a recruiting bureau in Paris, stated he was twenty-one, and asked to be permitted to enlist in the army. He was permitted to enlist, and a severe test of the strength of the royalist sentiment, it proved that the cause of monarchy in France was hopeless.

Duke Louis Philippe Robert of Orleans, who had been living in exile, decided in 1830 "to stir things up in France." He told his father that the time was ripe to renew their pretensions to the French throne. Accordingly, he went to a recruiting bureau in Paris, stated he was twenty-one, and asked to be permitted to enlist in the army. He was permitted to enlist, and a severe test of the strength of the royalist sentiment, it proved that the cause of monarchy in France was hopeless.

Duke Louis Philippe Robert of Orleans, who had been living in exile, decided in 1830 "to stir things up in France." He told his father that the time was ripe to renew their pretensions to the French throne. Accordingly, he went to a recruiting bureau in Paris, stated he was twenty-one, and asked to be permitted to enlist in the army. He was permitted to enlist, and a severe test of the strength of the royalist sentiment, it proved that the cause of monarchy in France was hopeless.

Duke Louis Philippe Robert of Orleans, who had been living in exile, decided in 1830 "to stir things up in France." He told his father that the time was ripe to renew their pretensions to the French throne. Accordingly, he went to a recruiting bureau in Paris, stated he was twenty-one, and asked to be permitted to enlist in the army. He was permitted to enlist, and a severe test of the strength of the royalist sentiment, it proved that the cause of monarchy in France was hopeless.

Duke Louis Philippe Robert of Orleans, who had been living in exile, decided in 1830 "to stir things up in France." He told his father that the time was ripe to renew their pretensions to the French throne. Accordingly, he went to a recruiting bureau in Paris, stated he was twenty-one, and asked to be permitted to enlist in the army. He was permitted to enlist, and a severe test of the strength of the royalist sentiment, it proved that the cause of monarchy in France was hopeless.

Duke Louis Philippe Robert of Orleans, who had been living in exile, decided in 1830 "to stir things up in France." He told his father that the time was ripe to renew their pretensions to the French throne. Accordingly, he went to a recruiting bureau in Paris, stated he was twenty-one, and asked to be permitted to enlist in the army. He was permitted to enlist, and a severe test of the strength of the royalist sentiment, it proved that the cause of monarchy in France was hopeless.

Duke Louis Philippe Robert of Orleans, who had been living in exile, decided in 1830 "to stir things up in France." He told his father that the time was ripe to renew their pretensions to the French throne. Accordingly, he went to a recruiting bureau in Paris, stated he was twenty-one, and asked to be permitted to enlist in the army. He was permitted to enlist, and a severe test of the strength of the royalist sentiment, it proved that the cause of monarchy in France was hopeless.

Duke Louis Philippe Robert of Orleans, who had been living in exile, decided in 1830 "to stir things up in France." He told his father that the time was ripe to renew their pretensions to the French throne. Accordingly, he went to a recruiting bureau in Paris, stated he was twenty-one, and asked to be permitted to enlist in the army. He was permitted to enlist, and a severe test of the strength of the royalist sentiment, it proved that the cause of monarchy in France was hopeless.

Duke Louis Philippe Robert of Orleans, who had been living in exile, decided in 1830 "to stir things up in France." He told his father that the time was ripe to renew their pretensions to the French throne. Accordingly, he went to a recruiting bureau in Paris, stated he was twenty-one, and asked to be permitted to enlist in the army. He was permitted to enlist, and a severe test of the strength of the royalist sentiment, it proved that the cause of monarchy in France was hopeless.

Duke Louis Philippe Robert of Orleans, who had been living in exile, decided in 1830 "to stir things up in France." He told his father that the time was ripe to renew their pretensions to the French throne. Accordingly, he went to a recruiting bureau in Paris, stated he was twenty-one, and asked to be permitted to enlist in the army. He was permitted to enlist, and a severe test of the strength of the royalist sentiment, it proved that the cause of monarchy in France was hopeless.

changed it to Gorky, meaning bitter. To him life was indeed bitter.

Beginning his career as a shoemaker, Gorky ran away and obtained work as a designer. Later he found employment in the shop of a painter of images. After that he became a galleys boy on a Volga River boat.

The boat was a sort of prison for him, and its confinement proved a blessing. He developed a love for reading, and as the cook happened to be the owner of quite a library he found opportunity to delve deep into all sorts of books, legends of the saints, folklore, and the novels of the elder Dumas.

After that time, no matter what was his work, even while he was a shoemaker's apprentice, a baker's